MA SUPERB COLLECTION SOON TO BE

known art dealers of Bond street, will shortly place on exhibition, prior to sale, eight cabinets of porcelain, which form a collection of wonderful beauty and interest. Valued at \$500,000, it is said to be the most remarkable and valuable collection that has ever come into the market, being equalled only by the collections of Queen Vioteria and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.

The most interesting and valuable portion of the collection is called the "Rose du Barry Cab-This, the centre cabinet, is filled entirely with the ware named after the celebrated Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV. of France. The color, a delicate rose tint, was first made in 1757 by Xhrouet Seeing an early mixing of it in the manufactory one day, Madame du Barry exclaimed, "Oh, that is charming. Make me a lot more of it." Only a small quantity of it was turned out, however, and "Rose du Barry" is now one of the most valuable of porcelains. One or two specimens at most grace the average collection, but here is a whole cabinet full.

One of the best specimens is an oblong jar diniere, with inturned and goffered lip. The "Rose du Barry" ground is covered with a reticulation of gold and dark lines. On the two longer sides are panels reserved in white, on which are painted exotic birds. The foot, upper edge and frames of panels, as well as the two leaf-shaped handles are decorated in gold. Length, 12 % inches; breadth, 7% inches; height, 5 inches; dated 1761, Barker Collection.

Almost as valuable is a pair of shaped jardipieres, on four curved feet which form a continuous flowing line from the raised leaf-shaped handles. The fronts of these jardinieres are painted in reserved white panels from the "Rose du Barry" ground, with exotic birds, surrounded by a delicately traced frame in gold, which is outlined are painted flowers pendent from ribbons. The upper edges and a short distance down the inside are beautifully decorated with flowers in engraved gold. Length, over handles, 91, inches, breadth, inches; height, 4's inches; painted by Le-Doux: date, 1760. Lord Revelstoke's collection. Another pair of jardinieres are square, resting on four feet. They were painted by Groux, Jr.

date, 1754. On each panel, reserved in white from the "Rose du Barry" ground, are bouquets of flowers, surrounded by frames in gold, engraved. and outline in somewhat darker color. Of the other pieces the most important is a Trembleuse cup, cover, and saucer, from the Lyne Stevens collection. This was painted by

coloring with the other pieces. In the next, or "Queen's Cabinet," are many pieces of great interest. Eight pieces originally belonged to George IV, and have a very romantic history. They formed part of the famous dessert set made for Louis XVI. of France, and were afterward purchased by the British sovereign and placed in the Green Drawing-Room of Windsor Castle, where the rest of the set still remains. They were stolen from the Green Room by Lady Cunningham, Mistress of George IV., when she was in great distress for want of money. She smuggled them out of the castle by night and sold them to a dealer. Since then they have had a very checquered career, passing through several

present owner. The ground color of this service is a rich "Bleu du Roi," and the medallions, on mythological subjects, are the work of Legay, Philippine, Dodin and Asselin. These eight pieces bear various dates from 1784 to 1792. The value of the complete service has been estimated at £50,000.

collections before coming into the hands of their

The pieces in the collection include a large bowl, three oval panels, a shell-shaped dish with five classical medallions showing the pursuit. death, &c. of the Coledon Boar, and an ovalshaped dish, with panels showing Pygmalion and Galatea. Venus rising from the sea, Venus leaving her dove-drawn chariot, Minerva and cupids. Thalia crowned with vine leaves and surrounded by cupids; a shallow circular dish shows Idomeneus making laws. Philoctetes dishered in the dark programment of the morning and associations of the common statements of the common statements. and Galatea. Venus rising from the sea, Venus shows Idomeneus making laws. Philoctetes dis-arming his assassin, Philoctetes in exile another circular plate depicts the Disarmament of Love, Leda and Jupiter, Cito and Aurora, Aglaia clip-ping Cupid's wings, with Ulysses and Ajax in the ping Cupid's wings, with Ulysses and Ajax in the

These pieces are from the Napier, Addington and Marjoribanks collections, and some of them were exhibited at the South Kensington loan

exhibition in 1862. The third is called from the color of the porcelain it contains, the Turquoise Cabinet, A great many pieces in this cabinet came from the collection of the Earl of Lonsdale. The gem of the cabinet is a circular plate, which formed part of a service made in 1778 for the Empress Catherine II. of When made, the Empress considered the price charged for it to be exorbitant, and a long correspondence ensued. During a fire in the Palace of Tsarkoe-Selo, 160 of the pieces were carried off and found their way to England, where they were purchased by Mr. John Webb. With very few exceptions these pieces were re-purchased to Russia shortly before the Crimean War. One of the plates has, upon a turquoise ground, the letter E in the centre formed of minute flowers with the Roman numeral II. interlaced (Ekaterina II.) The floral E is surmounted by an imperial crown, and surrounded by a wreath half laurels and half palms. The turquoise border has cameo medallions of portraits and antique gems on a jasper ground. The flowers were painted by Bulidon; the gilding was the work of Legay.

Another specimen in this cabinet is an ovoidshaped vase and cover, dated 1774, painted by Dodin. It comes from the collection of Prince Postoski (Warsaw). On the one side there is a panel which is probably an adaptation of picture by Boucher representing a shepherdess and shepherd with sheep. On the other side is a large bouquet of flowers. On the foot are two wide gold lines, with a deep turquoise band on which is engraved a wreath of flowers in gold. The cover has a number of apertures resembling the upper portion of the vase, and is surrounded an ormolu flower. Total height, 11 5-8

A beautiful specimen from Lord Dudley's collection is a two-handled Trembleuse cup, cover and saucer, with large panels reserved in white and painted with flowers. The turquoise ground

tions in chased and raised gold. Another specimen is a ewer and basin. The latter is formed as a lengthened quatrefoil in each segment of which internally is a wide panel

each segment of which internally is a wide panel on which are painted bouquets of flowers. The turquoise ground is covered with flowers in gold. The bowl is divided into similar panels outside. The ever has two long white panels on which are painted bunches of flowers; the handle is white and gold, the cover turquoise with gold ornaments. Basin, 10% inches long, 8% inches wide, 3 inches ligh. Ewer, 7% inches high, dated 1765. From the Barker collection. The "lileu du Roi' is the fourth cabinet. Its principal specimens are a set of three cylindrical vases from Prince Potoski's collection. The most important of these is a two-handled vase and cover with ormolu foot. The lower portion has a wreath of laurels in white and gold, above this the receding foot is in blue covered with gilt ceil de perdrix. From this rises the vase to a height of 16 inches. The lower portion consists of a series of tongue-shaped panels, which are divided from one another by a blue and gilt line. In the centre of each panel is a raised gilt line. On the main body of the vase the blue is decorated in a shullar manner to the foot. On one side is an oblong panel with Corydon and Phyllis; on the opnosite side is a similar panel on which are painted instruments of music, agriculture, &c. The unper ontony panel with Coryden and Phyllis; on the opposite side is a similar panel on which are painted instruments of music, agriculture, &c. The upper rim of the vase is turned outward, and bears a raised design in white and gold. The handles are of "rabot" form, with a flowing wreath of laurel leaves in gold. The cover, which is surmounted by a white knob, is decorated in a similar style to the foot.

The other two vases in the set have each a circular foot, blue covered with gold ceil de per drig with a number of long oval depressions left in white. Above this the body of the vase swells gently upwards in alternate white and blue flut-ling. In the centre of each white band is a gilt relised ornament, the blue bands are covered with ceil de perdrig ingold. This scheme of ornamentation is interrupted at about one-third the height of the vase by a broad circular band of blue, covered with ceil de perdrig. On this, in one vase, is painted on a white ground the figure of a girl with a hurdy-gurdy; she is seated close to a tree with the

WONDERFUL PORCELAINS.

**A SUPERB COLLECTION SOON TO BE NOLD IN LONDON.

It is Said to Be the Finest Ever Offered—Only Two Other Collections Equal It—Some of the Chef-d'Œuvres it Contains
London, Jan. 24.—Messrs. Duveen, the well-known art dealers of Bond street, will shortly known art dealers of Bond street, will shortly mentioned individually, contain pieces of almost equal value and interest. mentioned individually, equal value and interest.

TERRIBLE FIRE OF THE BOERS. A Sergeant's Account of the Battle of the Tugela of Dec. 15.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Sergt. Alfred Mills of the First Battalion of Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who were in the rout of Gen. Buller's forces at Tugela River on Dec. 15, writes to his parents of this city giving some fresh details of that battle.

"MY DEAR MOTHER: I have been in my first battle and how I am going to describe the horrors of it to you I don't know. The night before the battle we were all served out with extra ammunition so that each man could go into action with 150 rounds. At the same time our commanding officer told us the Irish Brigade, were to attempt to cross Tugela River in the morning and would try to turn the enemy's left flank. He asked me to tell the men to keep up the honor of the old regiment. Reveille was sounded at 2:30 that morning, and shortly after our brigade was on the march toward the Boer position, which was on very high hills on the other side of the Tugela. The river is about thirty to fifty yards wide and the Boers had it one mass of barbed wire entanglements. The Irish Brigade advanced to within 1,500 yards of the river in quarter column and halted, but shortly after were ordered to advance another 500 paces. All the commanding officers wanted to extend their battalions, but Gen. Hart wouldn't have it, and so, much against their will, we started to advance again in quarter column.

"There was a square burnt patch in front of us. After we had gone a little way, and when we came near it, the first Boer shell burst right with a darker shade. On either side of these in the centre of it. This did not do any harm, panels are two white oblong reserves, on which as it was only intended to find the range. The next shell, however, came a few seconds later, and before we had time to extend, burst right in the middle of my company and knocked over two whole sections. I was on the right of the company. Sections 2 and 3 got the shell. I escaped. I looked around after it burst and was almost overcome with horror when I saw two of my comrades with their heads blown clean off, and the remainder of the two sections lying on the ground mangled. As soon as the effect of the shot was seen by the enemy, their rifle fire commenced. They had all the ant hills marked white to give them the range and as we were on a broad open plain our men began to don fact.

marked white to give them the range and as we were on a broad open plain our men began to drop fast.

"Aithough bullets, shells, shrapnel, case shot and machine explosive bullets were flying around us, we still kept advancing. The whole battalion was extended in firing line by this twith our three companies of the first battalion in the most exposed position. The Boers had burnt all the grass in front of their position, so the black ground would show up our khaki uniforms. We kept making short rushes of about one hundred yards each, firing a few volleys from time to time, until we arrived within a couple of hundred yards of the enemy. We could not very well advance much farther on account of the river being between us and the enemy. It was at this short range where a great many of our boys fell. Lying on the bare ground they could be easily seen by the Boers.

"I managed to get behind a small tuff of grass and by shoving my head well into the ground when the Boer fire became too hot I was not hit but with all my scheming there were thousands of bullets that almost came within range of my retreat. As balls began to rain thicker some went to ween my legs, some under my arms as I lay face down, and more just missed my head by an inch or two. Once I put out my hand and got a bullet between my fingers. Another time, without realizing what marks they were for the Boer aim, I had crawled behind one of the ant heaps when Fontaine, and is of equally delicate design and

inch or two. Once I put out my hand and got a bullet between my fingers. Another time, without realizing what marks they were for the Boer aim. I had crawled behind one of the ant heaps when a man of the Enniskilling Fusiliers shouted: For God's sake, get away from that ant heap." I crept off. A moment later a shrapnel shell struck the heap and blew it to atoms, killing and wounding seven or eight men who had crawled up behind it. The Boers must have thought our whole line killed, for they changed the direction of fire to the advancing reserves behind us, and would only direct their guns at us when we got too active with direct their gans at us when we got too active with our rifles. I fired 140 rounds, but hadn't the sat isfaction of seeing any of my shots take effect, as the Hoers were completely under cover in their

spit it out. My only thought was where I would get the bullet when it came. I was certain I could not possibly get back without being hit. One young fellow of the Enniskilling Fusiliers, who was lying beside me, got so thirsty that he raised himself up from the ground to drink, saying to me. I can't stand this, chum; I must have a drink. He had the drink, lay down again, and was instantly shot dead. As he rolled over he cried: Oh! Oh! Mother! Mother! and died with the words on his lips.

"Before I saw that young fellow die and heard his last words. I was as cool as if I were only on a field day at Aldershot, but when his last mournful cry reached my ears, it made me think of you and all at home, and it was with a heavy heart that I went on fighting till we got the order to retire. While we were lying so near the enemy, we didn't care a bit for the rifle bullets which do their work clean and neat; but what did terrify us was the shrapnel, case shot and explosive bullets which were on our flanks. Every lew seconds one of these would go screeching over our backs, so close we would involuntarily feel our bodies to see if we were wounded, and every time on looking to right or left we would see fellows writhing in awful agony from the effects of those whizzing shots. The battle lasted from 5 A. M. till 3 or 4 P. M. Most of the infantry had retired by noon. I did not hear the order to retire and was a good half hour lying with a dozen Connaught Rangers and Fusiliersin the firing line before we noticed the whole army on the right had retired. I then got out of range without being wounded or killed. "All the horrible sights I had seen up to this were nothing compared to what I observed as I retired. Every two or three paces, I would have to step over some poor fellow, either killed or frightfully mangled. About four hundred yards from hearing for it, but I have not, the ugh I sat half a hour under heavy fire with the wounded man till I got help to carry him off.

"Shortly after I left Dowling in safe hands a 45 pound sh

burst until it was well under ground. The shock flung me ten yards away, not hurting me in the least. Had it burst a second sconer, it would have blown me to atoms. Some officers were so astonished to see me come out alive, they gave a cheer when they saw me unburt. After that experience, I got safely back, and almost drowned myself when I came to water, I was so thirsty. I had at once to act as color sergeant for C company. All their sergeants were killed but one, and he was wounded.

THIS DOG REIPED THE LETTER MAN. is richly decorated with flowers, and ornamental His Pride in the Performance of a Job He Took Upon Himself.

> From the New Orleans Times-Democrat "I lost a faithful friend and helper a few days ago," said a letter carrier whose route lies below Canal street. "He was a yellow dog, and I must confess his appearance was not exactly-erprepossessing. His hide was the color of cheap scap, and he had the disreputable, skulking, trampish bearing peculiar to yellow dogs gen

scap, and he had the disreputable, skulking, trampish bearing peculiar to yellow dogs generally, but for all that he was a gentleman at heart. We met in the way of business. His owner was what letter carriers cail a 'throw-out,' in other words, he lived two extra long squares from his nearest neighbor, and to deliver the mall he received almost every day involved a four-square walk for each latch. Four squares means a good deal to a ured carrier and, as a rule, 'throw-outs' are anything but popular with the craft, but soon after I took the route the yellow dog got to know my whistle, and would come rushing to the corner to get the mail.

"He kept that up steadily, rain and shine, for over a year, and never missed a trip. What's more, he showed a bride and interest in the task that was really half human. Sometimes, for instance, he would be a little late and find me on the way to the house when he got out of the yard. Then it was comical to see him come tearing up the street, every hair bristling, and saying as plainly as he could: 'Stop! Held on! I'm here! Don't budge another inch!' On such occasions he would always insist on going back to the corner, which was the only place he recognized officially for the delivery of mail matter.

"You can judge whether I became attached to him. Often he would be waiting for me, cocking his head to one side and feeling his importance from his yellow stump of a tail to his yellow stump of a nose. If I had nothing for him he showed his dejection and disappointment as plainly as a man, but as soon as he saw me sort out a few letters be would give a sharp, joyous bark that sounded enough like a laugh to be the real thing. When his owner met me the other day and told me he was dead I couldn't say a word to save my life. I turned and walked off, and before I knew it I was blubbering like a fool.

WHICH IS THE GREATER CHURCH? Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches

as Religious Forces in This Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ssue of Jan. 4 you copied a portion of a statement published in the Independent of that week giving the number of members claimed by each of the several Church denominations in the United States, and the total number claimed by all of them. From this you figure out some of the changes occurring during 18:40.

The Independent's tables are interesting, but the statistics of the membership of the various denominations are misleading, not all having been made on the same basis. Two of the denominations enroll all the members of each family as members in the Church connection. while all the others enroll only such as by their own free will have applied for membership. It will be seen that in order to obtain a fair enumeration it will be necessary to equalize the statistics as nearly as possible so that all may have the same relative standing.

The two denominations noted are the Roman Catholies and the Quakers. Both of these claim the infant at birth as a member, and he is always a member until death, unless expelled for cause. Of course, there can be no criticism made on this method of enumeration, because no question can be raised as to the right of each denomination to enumerate as members any persons it deems proper to enroll. but when it is desired to compare their relative strength we must follow, as nearly as pos-

sible, a similar method of enumeration. The membership of the Roman Catholic Church is given as 8,440,301. This includes the adults and all the children born to them regardless of age. To the Methodist Church. next in the number of its members, is attributed 5,809,516; but this aggregate represents only such persons as have applied for membership and have been accepted, and the same is true of the other denominations.

I know of no statistics giving the number of nemters belonging to the various families in any denomination, therefore have no basis for an accurate calculation, but we can approximately show the ratio between the enumeration by counting the whole family, and that by counting those enrolled on application. In order to arrive at this ratio, it will be sufficient for our purpose if we take as a basis any one of the denominations given who do not count the whole family, and in this calculation will use the Sunday-school enumeration. In looking for Sunday-school statistics. I have been unable to find any reports for the year just closed, and therefore must fall back on the statistics of one year ago for both Church and Sunday school and will take as a basis the Methodist Episcopal branch of the Methodist Church, on the strength of the returns in their "Year Book" at that time:

Total membership. Scholars in the Sunday school 2,876,297

This is exclusive of officers and teachers who are probably enrolled as members. A portion of these scholars are not members of the Church. Those that are members are included in the first total. As to the number who are not members, Sunday-school men of wide experience agree in saying that owing to the large proportion of young children in the primary classes, the proportion of this class would be three-fifths of the whole. To be conservaive, let us say that one-half of the scholars, or 1.338.148, are not Church members. Then there are the infants at home, too small for the infant class. If we count one such infant to four church members, the estimate will be a low one, yet we would have of such, 560,088. On the family basis, the enumeration of the Methodist Episcopal Church would then be:

Bringing one family together, members enrolled One-balf of the children in Sunday ... 1,838,148 schools not enrolled ... infants at home not enrolled ... 560,088

Enumeration of Methodist Episcopal 4.138,590 Church on family basis The addition of the children makes an increase of 84.7 per cent. in the enrolled membership, which percentage added to the enroliment of any other denomination will show their relative standing with the Roman Catho lies or Quakers. Adding, then, to the membership of the whole Methodist Church, or 5,735,-898, 84.7 per cent. or 4,858,305, we have a total membership on the family basis of 10,594,203, The Roman Catholic Church, computed on this basis, is 8,410,592. This leaves the Methodist Church ahead for 1898 by 2,173,611. On the other hand, if we deduct 84.7 per cent., or 3.856.942, from the Roman Catholic membership of 8,410,592 we have 4,553,650 as the enumeration made according to the system followed in other denominations. On this basis, therefore, the relative standing of the Methodist and Roman Catholic churches for 1808 was as follows:

Methodist Church, all branches...........5.735,898 Excess of the Methodist Church 1.174.248 Taking, then, the enumeration for 1800 as the Independent gives it, we have these results: Roman Catholic membership......8.446.301 Method 1st men bership for 1809..... 5.809,516 Gain over 1808...... 73.618 or 1 26-100 per cent.

On this basis, then, the gain for the year was Roman Catholics and 1.26 per cent, for the

Kentucky. Coming to the country along the Atlantic Ocean under the dominion of Spain discovery and, passing into Florida, no other form of religion was taught or tolerated there. tained a grant of land from the English Government, that covered a large part of the present State of Maryland, and in two small ships he brought a colony to its shores, landing at the mouth of the Potomac River. In 1683 a mission was established in New York city. under the patronage of Thomas Dongan, who was Governor of the Province. In 1730 a chapel was built at Philadelphia. In 1763, the Roman Catholies in Maryland had increased to 16,000. During the century from 1650 to 1750 Catholic missions were established from Maine to Florida. In the latter State in 1674, the confirmations reached 13,152.

These facts, taken from Boman Catholic sources, go to show that at this time the Church was well established and with the power and prestige of Rome behind it the expectation of a large growth was reasonable. Statistics are meagre, but a conservative estimate of the membership in 1750 would be 30,000. The Roman Catholic Tablet has lately asserted that the membership in the United States in the year 1800 was 38,000 and in the year 1900 is 10,000,000. If the Tablet is reliable these figures show a very small growth previous to 1800 and a very large one since. I have no doubt that it is wrong in its numbers before 1800 and am quite sure that it is wrong as to the year 1900, as the figures herein given demonstrate... In 1800 the work of the Roman

QUESTIONS OF RELIGION. Catholic Church in the United States had been carried on for nearly two hundred and fifty Canada their numbers have risen from 137,000 to over 2.000,000." These statements appear

somewhat incongruous. The pioneer Methodist was Philip Embury. young Englishman, a "class leader" of the Joseph was the natural father of Jesus. He Wesleyan Church in his native country. He armust perforce know, then, that these are forin his own house. In a short time more room was required and the work was transferred to a sail loft in William street. In which the first a secret heretic is a liar, a humbug and a timesermon was preached, Oct. 30, 1768, Francis Asbury was appointed by John Wesley to take charge of the work in the United States and arrived at Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1771. At that time the number of Methodist preachers, all told, was seven. May 25, 1774, the number had increased to seventeen and the Church membership to 2.073. Their work had extended south from New York as far as North Carolina, but with so few preachers, with such limited resources of a material character, the beginnings were feeble and scattered.

Under the methods devised by John Wesley for the development of the Church it increased in numbers and influence.

We have before us in 1775, the condition of the two denominations. The one after more than 200 years of effort by the trained forces of the Church of Rome, with the most efficiently organize I Church system ever witnessed, with untold fluancial resources; the other a small band of devoted preachers whose combined salaries would be covered by two thousand dollars (and that hard to find), without prestige or visible backing of any sort. their only qualification unquestioning faith and perfect devotion to their work, a bench, a box, a stump their pulpit, a Bible, a hymn book, and a volume of John Wesley's sermons their equipment, without ritual, prayer book, or robes, without regard to time, place or conditions, they told men everywhere that "they must be born again." The subsequent history of their work reads like romance, but the resuits of these small beginnings, as shown by the foregoing statistics, is evidence of the spiritual forces inherent in that work.

The results for 125 years since that time appear in those statistics. Moreover, it must remembered that the growth of the Methodist Church was almost entirely from the native-born people of this country while the growth of the Roman Catholic Church has been very largely from immigration. Statisties are lacking here also, but it can be safely estimated that one-half of the members of that Church to-day are foreign born and came to this country already enrolled as such members. Taking the Methodist Church on the family basis as 10,554,052, and deducting therefrom one-half of the membership of the Catholic Church on the same basis, 4.205,298. and we have a preponderance of 6,348,756, Thus we see that the influence exerted by the former Church has extended to this large number of people in excess of those reached by the latter in a ratio of about 2% to 1.

This is not presented in any spirit of de traction from the value of the labors of the Roman Catholie Church. It is a great Church and is doing a great work. The only object of this paper is to demonstrate the fact that claims of superiority for it as a working force in the evangelization of this country are not C. C. DENNIS. sustained by the fact. ROSELLE, N. J., Feb. 7.

THE CASE OF PROF. MIVART.

Compared With the Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn's Return to Unitarianism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two items of ecclesiastical news recently noted in your columns are of rather curious interest. It is strange to see St. George Mivart leaving the Roman fold for, among other reasons, the same cause for which Dr. De Costa says he entered t-i. e., the unequivocal declarations of Leo XIII. as to the inspiration and inerrancy of Holy Scripture in the Encyclical "Providentissimus Deus."

That Mivart knew what would be the result of his articles is, of course, plain. His theories of development, which he claimed as permissible to a member of the Roman Church, amounted to a categorical dent dof the Christian faith, and were directly opposed to the deeres of the Vatican Council denouncing as which altered or nullifled the meaning always held of an article of the deposit of "faith once for all delivered." It is a strangely "developed" Christian indeed who worships Our Lady as 'Venus," as Mivart says some of his acquaintance think it proper to do, and who denies the Virgin Birth and Resurrection of Our Lord, yet claims the right to join in Catholic worship and say the Catholic creed.

The return of Mr. Schermerhorn, Heber Newton's former assistant, to the Unitarians is both interesting and in one way amusing Why Mr. Schermerhorn ever sought admittance to a communion in whose worship and creed he did not believe is hard to decide; why Bishop Lawrence and the authorities of the diocese of Massachusetts ever admitted him to the priesthood is a question they may refer to their own consciences. If he could not accept the Church's belief, he has now taken the only moral course open to him. "Vade in pace" will be our only ery after him. Would that he had gone before or had never come!

But to be told that Mr. Schermerhorn was "a

man of peace." and left the Church because he could not stand the controversy he aroused, is a little too much. For a man to enter the forty-two hundredths of one per cent for the ministry of a Church, making solemn vows on do ng so, and then to deny its belief and

ence between Dr. St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan, I desire to sa, a word on the Roman Catholic Church controlled the the matter. No one can agree more heartily or West Indian Islands from the time of their | sincerely than I do with the sentiments so foreibly expressed in the last paragraph of that | sion now going on in The Sun is, to a great editorial; but by implication, at least, you In 1634 Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, ob- attribute to Dr. Mivart qualities antithetical to the epithets contained therein. To me it eems lacking in logical justice to do so.

It is true that Dr. Mivart entered the Catholie Church long before the Encyclical "Providentissimus Deus" was published, but not before "Jansen's Hermeneutica" was, with many faith very properly renders them impervious to other like treatises, used in Catholic semi- attack; while from those who do not so believe naries, which work contained and taught substantially all that appears in the Encyclical referred to. As there is no secreey regarding the belief an I teachings of the Catholic Church, and as Dr. Mivart was and is a man of deep Indeed, as approposal the above, in The above, in The above, in The above th learning, the presumption that he knew

Vaughan, dated Jan. 23, for in it he says, "All rational trust in either Popes or councils is at years. The Tablet furtner asserts that "in an end," yet in the same letter he says, "to

Pope Leo I will go." In a former article by Dr. Mivart, published in THE SUN, he says that he has many Catholic friends, both lay and clerical, who believe that rived at New York in 1766 and began his work | mai, even secret heretics, and if he were sincers and honest he ought not to keep them on his list of friends, because, as your editorial says, server. I would resolve, therefore, that Dr. Mivart while honestly experiencing the pain of one in religious perplexity, is nevertheless disingenuous in the mode of his complaint against his Church, and illogical in his present spiritual

J. P. FAHEY, O. S. A. MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 9.

An Agnostic View of the Subject. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is gratifying sense of completeness to "The Religious Discussion" in the publication of the correspondence between Dr. Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan. Naturally the scientist cannot hope for the numerical following of the dogmatic religionist, but he can count on the support of those who think for themselves and create in the main (perhaps unconsciously the fulerum on which the fate of creeds and governments depends. The beneficent educational facilities provided for both boys and girls by these United States, and the gratefu acceptance of such advantages by all classes for their children, irrespective of wealth

or station, is sufficient proof that when their forefathers were strong enough to cast on one side the objectionable features of temporal governance, they themselves will not submit tamely to restraint in the higher education of spiritual endeavor. It is to this country, proud and jealous of its actions and thought, that the world at large must look to for freedom from (to quote Dr. Mivart) "the authoritative teaching of fables, fairy tales and puerile and pestilent superstitions.

"In God we trust" is assuredly a sufficiently strong rock on which to plant our faith; hence why court the controversial quibblings of would-be dictators of religious thought, who cling to the absurdities which are proved in-A. E. CULLINGWORTH ratios of to-day. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Cardinal Vaughan's Formula and Calvinism To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every reader of the formula of the confession of faith submitted to Prof. Mivart by Cardinal Vaughan, as published in THE SUN of to-day, who is also familiar with the Westminster Confession, must have been struck by the close doctrinal resemblance between the two The main distinguishing features of Calvinism are in both. This, of course, was not surprising to those who know that both are tased on Augustinianism, but the formula revealed a kinship whose existence

may have been new to other people. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Great Minds and the Evolution of Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With your leave I shall reopen a question raised some phia who opposed the idea of the evolution of man from the man-apes on the ground of great names, testimony superior to his own and that of most men.

He mentioned the elder Dana, in particular, as a supporter of the idea of the special creation of man-dominating a plant and animal life, largely the result of evolutionary processes. It is true that Dana was as Huxley has put it, for nearly all of his long and superbly useful life, "the great fugelman" of those who, like this Philadelphia correspondent, "look upon and interpret nature all for the sake of man"-using the words of another Philadelphian-the late Prof. Cope. (It is well at this point to bear in mind the "famous-man" idea). But let us, while admitting the active attitude of Dana, not put too little stress on his final beliefs. In the closing pages of the last edition of his manual he says, after speaking the recently discovered Pithecanthropus: Whatever the results of further search, we

may feel assured, in accord with Wallace, who in an old log barn, he struck the trail again and shares with Darwin in the authorship of the | ploughed and floundered along through the dense theory of natural selection, that the interven- woods and brush in the deep snow until nightfall, tion of a nower above nature was at the basis

Now, we may inquire, which of the two denominations, taking into consideration their several means and methods, has the most completely methe purpose of its existence, namely, the conversion of the world, as manifested in the United States?

The Roman Catholic Church began its work their respective communions to their respective communions to their maintenance of the William and their missions among the Indians from the church their missions among the Indians from the church through Lake Superior to the head waters of the Missispipi; thence tollowing that stream to the Guif of Mexico, and from the "Soo" to the head of Lake Michigan, where Chicago now stands. Through all this vast region the missions and further the horizon was established at Kaskaskia in linios on was established at Kaskaskia in linios on was established at Kaskaskia in linios on was established at Kaskaskia in linios in 1674, more than 130 years five the pread of the influence of the Church. A nisson was established at Kaskaskia in linios in 1674, more than 130 years five the pread of the influence of the Church. A nisson was established at Kaskaskia in linios in 1674, more than 130 years five the pread of the influence of the Church. A nisson was established at Kaskaskia in linios in 1674, more than 130 years five the pread of the influence of the Church. A nisson was established at Kaskaskia in linios in 1674, more than 130 years five the pread of the influence of the Church. A nisson was established at Kaskaskia in linios in 1674, more than 130 years five the pread of the influence of the Church. A nisson was established at Kaskaskia in linios in 1674, more than 130 years five the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread of the influence of the Church and the pread

The Religious Discussion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems me that so far as influencing readers to change their views, the great religious discusextent, practically useless, and for this reason, viz .: Those whose views are in sympathy with the ortho lox side of the discussion beg the entire question by taking for granted in their arguments the inerrancy of the Scriptures For those who believe in the infallibility of the Bible, argument is wholly unnecessary, for their Old and New Testaments do not secure a convert, no matter how many, like myself, would very gladly believe.

Indeed, as apropos of the above, in True Sun of to-day appears a letter signed "D," in

The Way we Got our Glowing, Happy Health.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA

BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

THE REMEDY WHICH MAKES THE SICK WELL. THE MEDICINE WHICH MAKES THE WEAK STRONG

If you are not happy, you are not well. If you feel weak, depressed and moody—if you are nervous and irritable—if you spend time wondering what good there is in living, you're ill. Not sick enough to be in bed, maybe—that will come later if you do not heed Nature's warning. The entire wonderful machinery you call your ful machinery you call your body is beginning to break down. It needs aid. It wants the right medicine. The best thing to give it is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. There is nothing in the world which will give greater bene-fit. It will revive the weak and drooping nerves just as the sun does the delicate blossoms. It gives to the exhausted nerves and the impoverished blood the natural food and medicine for which they are starving. This is why it cure cases pronounced "incurable"this is why it succeeds where dootors and other remedies fail.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one sure remedy to take if you one sure remedy to take it you are suffering from debility, weak nerves, exhausted strength, tired feeling, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, female weakness, neuralgia, rheumatism, poor blood and low vitality. It will care your aches and pains and give you per-

Mrs. John Barlow, Winn, Me., says:—

"For about three years I had been troubled with those weaknesses peculiar to my sex. 2 became very nervous and my head troubled me so I could not sleep or read. It seemed as though something was drawing down from the top of my head. I would be so tired, at times, it was a burden for me to move. I had dyspepsia so that my food did me no good. I had doe tored all the time, without benefit, and was about discouraged when I commenced to take Drivers. Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I have taken two bottles and am decidedly better; my head does not trouble me, and I rest well nights. I am not troubled with dyspepsia. I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

Dr. Greene 35 West lith St. New York City, is the most successful enoughles to Mrs. JOHN BARLOW, Winn, Me., says :-

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain, scaled envelopes.

LONG CHASE AFTER A BEAR.

fect health and strength.

Story Showing That Bunting Has Not Degenerated up Around Ticonderoga.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Feb. 6.-A good many people seem to think there are no more bear stories of the old sort and that Bruin is rapidly losing his reputation for general cussedness and becoming more lamblike than lamb liking; further, that the deadly influence of Seton-Thompsonweeks since by a correspondent from Philadel- ianism and other forms of animal humanization are rife in the land and likely to destroy the true virility of the old-fashioned hunting spirit. Up in Ticonderoga, the land of Ethan Allen, there appears to be little danger of any decadence in this direction, as this simple tale of an actual experience will show.

On Chilson Hill there lives a good, honest sportsman, Thomas Stowell, the son of an old resident and a brother of the postmaster, Frank Stowell, of that hamlet. He made up his mind about Jan. 15 that he would shoot one of the many big black bears that were carrying off his father's sheep and lambs, as the trappers all told him that the fur was just prime. So he started off alone one day with his repeating rifle, bound to get a hide for a sleigh robe if it took him all winter. Along about 4 P. M. up near Put's Pond he ran across the track of a huge bear. Night coming on, he was forced to return home. The mercury was away below zero the next morning when he arose and started in his cutter for the hunting ground, six miles away. Stabling his horse tion of a power above nature was at the basis of man's development." Just preceding this Dana says: "Man's origin has thus far no sufficient explanation from science," but he also comments on the fact that the "search for rissing links has been carried forward with deep interest during recent years." He adds that, "the most probable regions for the discovery of precursor forms are those of Africa and the East Indies." An attuited of non-committal is all that is plainly evident in these statements.

As to Dana's final beliefs, however, we fortunately have other and interesting testimony. In the revision of Dana's "Text-Book of Geology," Prof. William North Ries says in the preface: "It was a proof of Prof. Dana's remarkable hospitality to new ideas that he adopted a belief in evolution at an age when most men are incapable of important changes of option," With Dana's censent, then. Prof. Rice states in the closing paragraphs of this sundanded work: "In spite of all difficulties and uncertainties, geology is able thus to give in outline the history of the evolution of man himself and of his dwelling place." (The italies are mine.)

Moreover, the late Prof. Marsh stated to the writer personally that Dana had said to him the the lossing paragraphs of this sundanded work: "In spite of all difficulties and uncertainties, geology is able thus to give in outline the history of the evolution of man himself and of his dwelling place." (The italies are mine.)

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Moreover, the late Prof. Marsh stated to the writer personally that Dana had said to him the preface of the control of the cont with no better result than on the preceding day.

and suddenly turned on Stowell, who was away all this is shead, and rushed him hard. The hunter was paid the tip.

taken off his guard, but managed to pull off his mittens and get in three rapid shots when the magazine clogged and the gun became of no more account than a club. The enraged and wounded brute was nearly on him while he was struggling in the snow to retreat, when Thomas hove into sight with his rifle and began a skirmish fire at 100 yards, rapidly diminishing that distance as one may well imagine. Bruin was killed by a well placed shot, the ninth fired by the relieving party, and fell within four feet of the two men. This was over by old Gooseneck Pond, and the hunters after congratulations and something to keep the cold out, had a great time of it getting their game down over the rough trail to Chilson Lake where a passing sleigh took all hands to the old stote and Bruin was displayed by the proud sportsmen. All accounts agree that the bear would have killed Stowell had he faced him alone, as he was without a revolver or even a knife. Stowell says that he is going to know whether his gun is likely to clog before he goet hunting again, and will experiment with various kinds of rifles before he starts. Nearly all the local hunters use 38-calibre rifles and black powder.

A CIVIL BERVICE CAPITOL GUIDE Information for a Group of Sightseers in the Lower House Gallery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- Many stories, some doubtless the work of the imagination, are told of the guides in the national Capitol. Occasionally a new guide is installed, however, who feels it incumbent to earn his tips. One of these, recently graduated from a civil service examination, and still an applicant for promotion in the classified service, had a party in tow a few days ago. Pointing out a desk in the lower house he

said: "That was the desk of the Hon. Sockless Simpson. He was the only Congressman who didn't wear socks, and the reason was, so I am to of man's development." Just preceding this He knew that bears often cover an enormous because he didn't have any, but because he used

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Full 5 Days' Treatment SENT FREE By Sealed Mail.

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success of the remedy in Europe has been repeated in this country.

In order to place this wonderful treatment in the hands of every person who suffers the mental and physical anguish of sexual weakness. The von Mohi Co. has decided to send a free trial treatment to all who write at once. The remedy is sent by mail in a plain package, and there is no publicity in receiving iter taxing it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatment proposed in the medicine privately with person will experience of any patients who have been cared by "Calthos" is a specific cure. Some irrespondence of any patients who have been taxing it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatise in plain language for your own sake to sond for its without delay, write to do y and send your address. It is not necessary to give embarrassing details of your symptoms. The book accompanying the five days' treatment will ensure the medicine in private and treatment will ensure the medicine there is not necessary to give embarrassing details of your symptoms. The book accompanying the five days' treatment will ensure the same to be used for a testimonial as an admission that he had any of the diseases for which that he had any of the diseases for which that he had any of the diseases for which that he had any of the diseases for which that he had any of the diseases for which the had any of the diseases for which the book in the treatment is a specific cure. Some irrespondence of any patients who have been even bely declines to make public the names or correct taxing it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full irreatment will be placed in your dread. Take the medicine privately with perfect the names or correct taxing it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatment will be placed in your dread your self and your self and

Every person who is a sufferer from nervous diseases should write the Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, Onio, at once, and accept their ofter of a five days' trial treatment free of charge. This is no C. O. D. or DEPOSIT scheme but a liberal proposition made to unfortunate sufferers by this long-established concern, which is the largestimporter of specifics for nervous and sexual diseases in the world.

The Von Mohl Co. has the sole American rights for Prof. Laborde's French preparation of "Calthos," the oaly remedy known to advanced medical science that will positively cure nervous debility. This remedy has for years been used as a specific in the French and German armies, and since its introduction into the United States has cured many thousands of sufferers, and the remarkable success of the remedy in Europe has been repeated in this country.

In order to place this wonderful treatment of "Calthos" is a specific cure. Some tires shrunken parts. This specific remedy will shrunken parts. This specific remedy will carry stage before epilepsy results, withensuing consumption and insanity. "Oal-thes" goes directly to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, and the patient feels the benefit of the first day's treatment. In five days the medicines sent free will make you feel like a new man.

The Von Mohl Co. often receives the most as to the days the medicines sent free will make you feel like a new man.

The von Mohl Co. often receives the most as to the world.

The von Mohl Co. often receives the most as those for health and they day streatment. They have been permanently cured after having been given up by doctors, misied and rulned in health by disreputable medical schemers, and when they has given up their for a testimonial as an admission that he had any of the diseases for which the preparation of "Calthos" is a specific cure. Some tires of the remedy will are the proparation of "Calthos" is a specific cure.